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Attorney for Applicant

PATENT Docket No. SJO920000065US1

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

For:	REDUCTION OF INTERFERENCE PICKUP IN	)
Filed:	March 1, 2002	) Unit: 2652
Serial No.:	10/087,332	) ) Group Art
Applicant:	Vladimir Nikitin et al.	)

HEADS FOR MAGNETIC RECORDING BY

)

MINIMIZING PARASITIC CAPACITANCE

RECEIVED

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Examiner: Davis, Dor

Davis, Donald D.

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**APPELLANTS' APPEAL BRIEF** 

Technology Center 2600

330.00 M Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

The USPTO received Appellants' timely Notice of Appeal on June 25, 2004. The Notice of Appeal is filed in response to the Final Office Action mailed March 24, 2004. Appellants appeal the rejection of all pending claims.

This Appeal Brief is being filed in triplicate under the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 1.192. The filing fee set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(c) of \$330.00 is submitted herewith. A check for \$110.00 is also enclosed for payment of a one-month late fee under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(a)(1). The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of any additional fees associated with this communication, or to credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. <u>09-0466</u>.

# 1. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is the assignee, International Business Machines Corporation, Armonk, New York.

## 2. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals or interferences.

### 3. STATUS OF CLAIMS

The Final Office Action rejected claims 1-25 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,807,073 to Takeura et al. (hereinafter "Takeura") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,048,175 to Jurisch et al. (hereinafter "Jurisch").

# 4. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

Appellants filed an amendment subsequent to receipt of the final rejection. The amendment was entered for purposes of this appeal, as noted in the Advisory Action mailed June 16, 2004.

Specifically, Appellants amended dependent claim 15 to replace "wherein" with "further comprising" to comply with proper claiming conventions. No other amendments have been made subsequent to receipt of the final rejection.

#### 5. SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Magnetoresistive (MR) and giant magnetoresistive (GMR) heads used in data storage drives may be subject to interference noise. This noise may reduce the quality of the data read from a tape storage device or a hard disk drive. As the interference noise increases, the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) decreases and the quality of the detected read signal decreases. *See*, Background, pages 1-2. The interference noise may be due, at least in part, to ambient radio frequency (RF) energy, which may originate from external (e.g., radio and/or television station broadcasts) or internal (e.g., storage drive motors and/or electronics) sources. Summary, page 4, lines 7-15.

Various embodiment disclosed in the present application reduce the effects of interference noise by reducing the capacitance of various head elements within a storage drive. Summary, page 4, lines 16-19. One embodiment includes a magnetic head having a material, which has a low dielectric constant, interposed between a substrate and an electrical contact pad. The electrical contact pads are the read and write elements through which a storage drive reads and writes data to/from the storage device. The low dielectric material reduces the parasitic capacitive coupling between the substrate and the contact pad, thereby improving the quality of the signal at the contact pad. Detailed Description, page 10, line 26 through page 11, line 12.

Another embodiment includes a magnetic head having a contact pad of a reduced size. The reduced surface area of the contact pad minimizes the parasitic capacitance between the substrate and the contact pad. Detailed Description, page 10, lines 5-14. Another embodiment includes a magnetic head having a contact pad that is separated from the substrate by an insulating undercoat of increased thickness. Detailed Description, page 10, lines 15-22.

## 6. ISSUES

I. Whether the Examiner failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness for claims 1-25 where the limitations of the claims are not taught or suggested within the combination of cited references?

# 7. GROUPING OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-25 stand or fall together.

### 8. ARGUMENT

I. The Examiner failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness because the cited references, either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest all of the limitations of claims 1-25.

Appellants respectfully assert that neither Takeura nor Jurisch, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests the low dielectric material (or material selected to have a low dielectric, or species thereof) claimed in independent claims 1, 16, 17, 23, 24, and 25 of the present application.

The Advisory Action dated June 16, 2004 states that the final rejection of record is maintained, but states no further reasoning in support of the final rejection. The Final Office Action states:

Takeura et al shows in figure 5 a magnetic head including an electrical contact pad 3; a substrate 14 on which the magnetic head is formed; and an insulating undercoat 13 interposed between the pad and the substrate 14. The low dielectric material 13 of Takeura et al is configured to decrease the parasitic capacitance of the magnetic head.

Final Office Action, 03/24/04, page 2 (emphasis added). The Final Office Action also states:

However, Takeura et al is silent as to dielectric material and electrical conductive (e.g. copper, Cu) studs formed through dielectric material.

Final Office Action, 03/24/04, page 3 (emphasis added).

These two statements within the Final Office Action are inconsistent. It is impossible for Takeura to both disclose a low dielectric material and be silent as to the low dielectric material. Appellants agree with the Examiner's second statement—that Takeura is silent as to the low dielectric material claimed in the present application. It appears that the first statement—that Takeura discloses a low dielectric material—is a "leftover" from the first Office Action mailed on September 30, 2003.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Language similar to the first statement was employed in a rejection of claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 14, and 23-25 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 (b) in the first Office Action dated September 30, 2003. The Examiner subsequently withdrew the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), but apparently left substantially similar language in the Final Office Action, even though no rejection is presented under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

However, if the Examiner asserts that Takeura discloses both an insulating undercoat 13 and a low dielectric material 13, Appellants respectfully disagree with the Examiner's mischaracterization of the cited reference. As stated in previous responses to the first and Final Office Actions, Takeura discloses only an insulating film 13. Takeura, col. 7, line 64 through col. 8, line 3; fig. 5. Takeura only discloses a single layer. If Takeura were to disclose the insulating film 13 as the low dielectric material claimed in the present application, then Takeura provides no disclosure of the claimed insulating undercoat. Alternately, if the insulating film 13 in Takeura were the claimed insulating undercoat of the present invention, Takeura fails to disclose the claimed low dielectric material.

It may be that the examiner considers the insulating film 13 of Takeura to serve as both of these layers. Nevertheless, Takeura's teachings are insufficient to teach the entirety of the claim 1, as required for a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *Panduit Corp. v. Dennison Mfg. Co.*, 810 F.2d 1561, 1576 (Fed. Cir. 1987). The insulating undercoat, as shown in Figure 6 of the present application, serves to insulate the active elements of the magnetic head. As such, it is formed under the active components of the magnetic head. Detailed Description, page 7, lines 13-17. In contrast, the low dielectric material is interposed between the pad and the insulating undercoat. Consequently, the low dielectric material forms a separate layer from the insulating undercoat. The insulating film 13 disclosed in Takeura cannot be interpreted as both the insulating undercoat and the low dielectric material interposed between the contact pads and the insulating undercoat. A single layer cannot be interposed between itself and another layer.

Therefore, Takeura fails to disclose all of the features of claim 1 and the Examiner fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness based on the disclosure of Takeura alone. Appellants believe that the Examiner acknowledges this through the Examiner's second, more recent statement that Takeura is silent as to the low dielectric material of the present application. Nevertheless, in order to ensure a complete response, Appellants respectfully reassert that Takeura fails to disclose this claim limitation.

With regard to the combined references, the Final Office Action states:

Jurisch et al shows in figure 1, for example, electrical conductive, such as copper (see column 5, lines 44-45) studs formed through **dielectric material**. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the magnetic head of Takeura et al with

electrical conductive (e.g. Cu) studs formed through dielectric material as taught by Jurisch et al.

Final Office Action, 03/24/04, pages 3-4 (emphasis added).

Again, Appellants respectfully disagree with the Examiner's mischaracterization of the cited reference. Jurisch does not teach or suggest a low dielectric material as claimed in the present application. Rather Jurisch discloses a thin film magnetic head 10 having a substrate 12 and a core 14. Jurisch, col. 2, lines 33-35; fig. 1. The substrate 12 and core 14 are separated by a single insulating base coat 36. Jurisch, col. 2, lines 54-55; fig. 1. A conductive stud 40 extends through the base coat 36 between the substrate 12 and the core 14, forming an electrical circuit between the substrate 12 and the core 14. Jurisch, col. 2, lines 63-68.

Although the Examiner fails to explicitly point out which teaching of Jurisch discloses the low dielectric material of the present application, it appears that the Examiner considers the base coat 36, through which the stud 40 extends, to be the same as the low dielectric material claimed in the present application. If any comparison is to be made between Jurisch and the present application, the base coat 36 is potentially more similar to the insulating undercoat of the present application than it is to the low dielectric material. Even if the base coat 36 of Jurisch were identical to the insulating undercoat claimed in the present application, Jurisch provides no disclosure of the claimed low dielectric material interposed between the electrical contact pad and the insulating undercoat. Alternately, if the base coat 36 in Jurisch were the claimed low dielectric material of the present invention, Jurisch fails to disclose the claimed insulating undercoat. Jurisch simply does not disclose a low dielectric material separate from the base coat 36. Jurisch, like Takeura, discloses only a single layer. Therefore, the combination of the base coat 36 of Jurisch and the teachings of Takeura are insufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Given that a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is only appropriate where all of the claim limitations are taught or suggested by the cited references, according to MPEP § 2143.03, and the Examiner has not shown that the cited references teach or suggest all of the claim limitations, Appellants respectfully assert that claim 1 is patentable over the combination of cited references. Appellants also submit that independent claims 16, 17, 23, 24, and 25 are patentable because

each of these claims contains a similar limitation and/or recites further limitations not disclosed or taught by the cited references.

Specifically, claim 16 recites certain characteristics of the claimed low dielectric material. Claim 16 also recites a conducting stud formed through the low dielectric material to make electrical connection between the electrical contact pad and the insulating layer. Appellants respectfully submit that the Office Action's assertions are erroneous that Jurisch teaches a conductive stud as claimed. Rather Jurisch teaches a conductive stud 40 extending through the base coat 36 between the base substrate 12 and the core 14. Jurisch, col. 2, lines 63-68; fig. 1. Jurisch does not teach the conductive stud 40 between an electrical contact pad and an insulating layer.

Claim 17 recites all of the limitations of claim 1, as well as a magnetic recording disk, a spin-valve sensor, an actuator, and a detector electrically coupled to the spin-valve sensor. Although the Examiner states that it would have been obvious to provide the magnetic head of Takeura with a GMR sensor, it is not apparent where the Examiner is finding support that the inductive read write head of Jurisch could be combined with the MR head of Takeura to form a GMR head having the specific configuration of claim 17. Furthermore, the Examiner makes no effort to establish the source of disclosure or ordinary skill that would render obvious the magnetic recording disk, the actuator, or the detector electrically coupled to the spin-valve sensor, either individually or in combination with each other and the other limitations of claim 17.

Claim 23 recites a species of the magnetic head of claim 1. In particular, claim 23 recites an alumina undercoat layer and a layer of alumina interposed between the electrical contact pad and the alumina undercoat layer.

Claim 24 also recites a species of the magnetic head of claim 1. In particular, claim 24 recites an insulating undercoat layer comprising SiO2 and a layer of SiO2 interposed between the electrical contact pad and the insulating undercoat layer.

Claim 25 recites a method of reducing capacitance in a magnetic head that includes providing many of the components recited in claim 1. In particular, claim 25 recites providing a substrate, an insulating layer, a read/write head, and a material selected to have a low dielectric

constant between the pad and the insulating layer. The Examiner fails to provide any references or information that would render the method of claim 25 obvious.

Given that independent claims 1, 16, 17, 23, 24, and 25 are patentable, Appellants respectfully assert that dependent claims 2-15 and 18-21 are also patentable as depending from independent claims 1 and 17, respectfully. Additionally, these dependent claims are further considered allowable on their own merits as they recite other features which are neither taught nor suggested by the applied references.

Regarding the rejection of claim 2, the Examiner conclusively states that the low dielectric material 13 of Takeura is configured to decrease the parasitic capacitance of the magnetic head. Final Office Action, 03/24/04, page 2 (emphasis added). Yet, Takeura makes no reference to providing the layer 13 to reduce parasitic capacitance. In fact, Takeura is directed to a different problem than the present invention. Takeura attempts to reduce thermal noise and therefore increases the signal-to-noise ratio. Takeura, col. 1, lines 40-42; col. 2, lines 31-35. Takeura does this by reducing the second gap. Takeura, col. 1, line 62 through col. 2, line1. Jurisch is also directed to a different problem. Jurisch teaches that stray capacitance is reduced by shorting the substrate 12 and the core 14. Nevertheless, this does not solve the problem of the present invention of stray capacitance between the contacts 610 and the substrate 614. Indeed, nowhere does Takeura or Jurisch state that a low dielectric material is used to decrease parasitic capacitance, as recited in claim 2.

With regard to the rejection of claim 3, Jurisch is cited for the prospect of a stud formed through the low dielectric material. As the claimed low dielectric material is interposed between the underlayer and a contact pad, the stud 40 of Jurisch must pass through a low dielectric material that is different than an underlayer. Yet, the only stud 40 in Jurisch passes through the base coat layer 36, which is clearly an underlayer. It does not pass through any other layer.

Furthermore, the stud 40 of Jurisch is used for a different purpose than the stud recited in claim 3. The stud of claim 3 is used to increase the distance between the contact pads 610 and the substrate 614 and to allow the low dielectric material 602 to be interposed between the contacts 610 and the undercoat layer 608. The stud 40 of Jurisch is used to form a short circuit between the substrate 12 and the core 14. Jurisch col. 3, lines 63-67. Using the stud 40 of Jurisch to pass through the dielectric layer would destroy the utility of the present application, as

it would cause a short between the contact lead and the active elements of the magnetic head to which the contact lead connects. Combining the teachings of Jurisch with Takeura would similarly destroy the utility of Takeura, which is an impermissible combination of references, as references are not properly combinable where a proposed modification would render one of the references unsuitable for its intended purpose. *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 221 USPQ 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984). If the Examiner proposes passing the stud 40 through different layers from those shown in Jurisch, a proper teaching for doing so other than impermissible hindsight must be given.

Given that dependent claim 3 is patentable, Appellants respectfully assert that dependent claims 4 and 5 are also patentable as depending from dependent claim 3, which depends from patentable independent claim 1.

With regard to claim 6, the Examiner fails to cite any component in the prior art that teaches the use of hard-bake photoresist for use as the low dielectric material interposed between the contact pad and the insulating undercoat. The Examiner seems to state that this element is functional and can be dismissed. Nevertheless, photoresist is a definite structure and to claim photoresist is to claim a structure, not a function. To specifically claim hard-bake photoresist is merely a way to claim photoresist having a cured state. Doing so is once again defining structure because cured photoresist is a different structure from uncured photoresist. Yet, the Office Action does not make reference to photoresist of any type whatsoever and, consequently, has not made a proper *prima facie* case of obviousness for claim 6.

With regard to claim 7, the Office Action states that the low dielectric material is disclosed as being SiO2. Nevertheless, the cited passage, col. 10, lines 52-55, refers to a first and second head gap, not to an equivalent of the recited claim limitation. In fact, the Examiner fails to provide any reference to a low dielectric material that comprises SiO2. This failure is understandable given that the cited references, generally, do not disclose, teach, or suggest a low dielectric material as claimed in the present application, as described above.

Regarding claims 8-12, the Office Action states that it would have been obvious to have made the cited thickness and constant of the low dielectric material in order to provide a head that corresponds with the magnetization reversal interval. Final Office Action, 03/24/04, page 4. The Examiner cites Takeura, col. 3, lines 39-47. The cited reference, however, is inapplicable to

the particular selections of thicknesses and dielectric constant of claims 8-12. No further explanation is provided by the Examiner.

Regarding claim 13, the Examiner fails to support the conclusion that the inductive read write head of Jurisch could be combined with the MR head of Takeura to form a GMR head having the specific configuration of claim 13.

With regard to claim 14, the Examiner fails to address the limitation that the low dielectric material provides a platform for the electrical contact pad. The Office Action does not have any references or offer any explanation addressing this limitation recited in claim 14.

Claim 15 has never been addressed by the Examiner. Claim 15 recites an electrical contact pad having a surface area of less than about 20 µm in order to reduce capacitance coupling with the substrate. Appellants noted in response to each of the first and Final Office Actions that the Examiner failed to assert any reasons for rejecting claim 15. Specifically, in response to the Final Office Action, Appellants stated, "[C]laim 15 has not been discussed in the office action, as was pointed out in the last response. Claim 15 is directed to the contact pad and recites a reduced area contact pad that reduces capacitance coupling with the substrate. Claim 15 is believed to be allowable, and no reasons for rejecting claim 15 have been given." The Examiner failed to address claim 15 in the Final Office Action and no reason has ever been provided for the rejection.

Claim 18, which depends from independent claim 17, recites a stud formed through the low dielectric material. As discussed above, the stud 40 of Jurisch is dissimilar to the stud of the present application.

Claim 19 recites that the low dielectric material is configured to decrease the parasitic capacitance of the magnetic head. As discussed above, the cited references do not address disclose, teach, or suggest a low dielectric material to decrease capacitance, as recited in claim 19.

Claim 20 recites a thickness range of the low dielectric material. As discussed above, the Examiner fails to provide any relevant reference or explanation to support this rejection.

Claim 21 recites a GMR sensor. As discussed above, the Examiner fails to support the conclusion that the inductive read write head of Jurisch could be combined with the MR head of Takeura to form a GMR head having the specific configuration of claim 21.

Given that the Examiner fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness for any of the independent claims 1, 16, 17, 23, 24, or 25 or the dependent claims 2-15 or 18-20, Appellants respectfully submit that claims 1-21 and 23-25 are patentable over the cited references.

Additionally, Appellants respectfully assert that neither Takeura nor Jurisch, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests the contact pad having a surface area less than about 20 µm as claimed in independent claim 22 of the present application.<sup>2</sup> The Examiner has simply not provided any prior art references or explanation with regard to the rejection of independent claim 22. The Final Office Action does state that it would have been obvious to specify the thickness of the dielectric material and contact pads (which statement Appellants submit is erroneous), but the Examiner never addresses the surface area of the contact pad. Given that the Office Action does not show any teaching or suggestions regarding the surface area dimensions within the applied references, Appellants respectfully assert that the Examiner failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to independent claim 22. Therefore, Appellants submit that independent claim 22 is patentable over the cited references.

### **SUMMARY**

In view of the foregoing, each of the claims on appeal has been improperly rejected because the Examiner has not properly established a *prima facie* case of obviousness for claims 1-25. Appellants submit that the foregoing arguments establish the non-obviousness of the claims of the present application. Therefore, Appellants respectfully request reversal of the Examiner's rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) and allowance of pending claims 1-25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A similar claim limitation is included in dependent claim 15, which depends from independent claim 1. As discussed previously in the body of this brief, Appellants noted in response to each of the first and Final Office Actions that the Examiner failed to assert any reasons for rejecting claim 15. Specifically, in response to the Final Office Action, Appellants stated, "[C]laim 15 has not been discussed in the office action, as was pointed out in the last response. Claim 15 is directed to the contact pad and recites a reduced area contact pad that reduces capacitance coupling with the substrate. Claim 15 is believed to be allowable, and no reasons for rejecting claim 15 have been given." Similarly, Appellants respectfully submit that no reasons have been given for rejecting independent claim 22, which includes a similar limitation.

Respectfully submitted,

Brian C. Kunzler

Reg. No. 38,527

Attorney for Applicant

Date: <u>September 27, 2004</u> 8 East Broadway, Suite 600 Salt Lake City, UT 84111 Telephone (801) 994-4646 Fax (801) 322-1054

## 9. APPENDIX

The claims involved in the appeal, namely claims 1-25, are listed below.

1. A magnetic head comprising:

an electrical contact pad;

a substrate on which the magnetic head is formed;

an insulating undercoat interposed between the pad and the substrate; and

a material selected to have a low dielectric constant interposed between the pad

and the insulating undercoat.

- 2. The magnetic head of claim 1, wherein the low dielectric material is configured to decrease the parasitic capacitance of the magnetic head.
- 3. The magnetic head of claim 1, further comprising a stud formed through the low dielectric material.
  - 4. The magnetic head of claim 3, wherein the stud comprises Cu.
  - 5. The magnetic head of claim 3, wherein the stud comprises a conductive material.
- 6. The magnetic head of claim 1, wherein the low dielectric material comprises hard-bake photo resist.
  - 7. The magnetic head of claim 1, wherein the low dielectric material comprises SiO<sub>2</sub>.

- 8. The magnetic head of claim 1, wherein the low dielectric material has a thickness in a range of between about 1  $\mu$ m and about 100  $\mu$ m.
- 9. The magnetic head of claim 1, wherein the low dielectric material has a thickness in a range of between about 10  $\mu$ m and about 50  $\mu$ m.
- 10. The magnetic head of claim 1, wherein the low dielectric material has a thickness of about 20  $\mu m$ .
- 11. The magnetic head of claim 1, wherein the low dielectric material has a dielectric constant of less than about 9.
- 12. The magnetic head of claim 1, wherein the low dielectric material has a dielectric constant of about 3.
  - 13. The magnetic head of claim 1, wherein the magnetic head carries a GMR sensor.
- 14. The magnetic head of claim 1, wherein the low dielectric material provides a platform for the electrical contact pad.
- 15. The magnetic head of claim 1, further comprising an electrical contact pad having a surface area of less than about 20  $\mu$ m in order to reduce capacitance coupling with the substrate.
  - 16. A reduced capacitance magnetic head comprising:

an electrical contact pad;

a substrate on which the magnetic head is formed;

an insulating layer formed over the substrate;

a low dielectric material interposed between the pad and the substrate which is used as a platform for the electrical contact pad to increase the distance between the substrate and the electrical contact pad, the low dielectric material comprising hard bake photo resist and having a thickness of about 20 µm and a dielectric constant of about 3; and

a conducting stud formed through the low dielectric material to make electrical connection between the electrical contact pad and the insulating layer.

# 17. A disk drive system, comprising:

a reduced capacitance magnetic head comprising:

an electrical contact pad;

a substrate on which the magnetic head is formed;

an insulating undercoat interposed between the pad and the substrate;

a material selected to have a low dielectric constant interposed between

the pad and the insulating undercoat; and

a magnetic recording disk;

a spin-valve sensor for reading data recorded on the recording disk; and an actuator for moving the spin valve sensor across the magnetic recording disk in order for the spin-valve sensor to access different magnetically recorded data on the magnetic recording disk; and

a detector electrically coupled to the spin-valve sensor and configured to detect changes in resistance of the sensor caused by rotation of the magnetization of the sensing

layer relative to the fixed magnetizations of the pinned layer in response to changing magnetic fields induced by the magnetically recorded data.

- 18. The disk drive system of claim 17, further comprising a stud formed through the low dielectric material.
- 19. The disk drive system of claim 17, wherein the low dielectric material is configured to decrease the parasitic capacitance of the magnetic head.
- 20. The disk drive system of claim 17, wherein the low dielectric material has a thickness in a range of between about 10  $\mu$ m and about 50  $\mu$ m.
- 21. The disk drive system of claim 17, wherein the magnetic head comprises a GMR sensor.
  - 22. A reduced capacitance magnetic head comprising:

    a substrate on which the magnetic head is formed; and
    a contact pad disposed above the substrate and having a surface area less than
    about 20 µm in order to reduce capacitance coupling with the substrate.
  - A magnetic head comprising:
     a substrate on which the magnetic head is formed;
     an alumina undercoat layer comprising Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> formed over the substrate;
     an electrical contact pad; and

a layer of alumina interposed between the electrical contact pad and the alumina undercoat layer.

# 24. A magnetic head comprising:

a substrate on which the magnetic head is formed;

an insulating undercoat layer comprising SiO2 formed over the substrate;

an electrical contact pad; and

a layer of SiO2 interposed between the electrical contact pad and the insulating undercoat layer.

# 25. A method of reducing capacitance in a magnetic head, comprising:

providing a substrate;

providing an insulating layer directly over the substrate;

providing a read/write head; and

providing a material selected to have a low dielectric constant between the pad and the insulating layer for isolating the read/write head from the substrate in order to reduce the capacitance coupling between the read head and the substrate.

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		First Named Inventor	Vladimir Nikki CT 0 4 2004			
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Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Description	1809	770	2809	385	Filing a 1.129(a	submission after final rejection (37 CFR a))	
1202 1201	18 86	2202 2201	9 43	Claims in excess of 20 Independent claims in excess of 3	1810	770	2810	385		ch additional invention to be examined R 1.129(b))	
1203	290	2203	145	Multiple dependent claim	Other fee	e (specify)					
1204 1205	86 18	2204 2205	43 9	Reissue independent claims over original patent Reissue claims in excess of 20 and		e (specify)					
				over original patent	4						
	SU	втот	AL (2	) 0	*Reduce	d by Basic	Filing Fee	·	SU	BTOTAL (3) \$	110
SHP	MITT	ED BY				<del></del>			1	Complete (if applicable	) ]
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SUBMITTED BY		Complete (if applicable)			
Typed or Printed Name Brian C. Kunzler				Reg. Number	38,527
Signature	B-010	Date	Sep 27, 2004	Deposit Account User ID	

Burden Hour Statement: This form is estimated to take 0.2 hours to complete. Time will vary depending upon the needs of the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC 20231.

te: Effective October 1, 2001. fees are subject to annual revision.

OF PAYMENT

\$ 330

Approved for use through 9/30/03. OMB 0651-0032
Patent and Trademark Office: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Davis, Donald D.

SJO920000065US1

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Complete If Known Not Available **TRANSMITTAL Application Number** 10/087,332 Filing Date Vladimir Nikitin **First Named Inventor Group Art Unit** 2652

**Examiner Name** 

**Attorney Docket Number** 

					Took	
METHOD OF PAYMENT (check one)	<u> </u>		F	EE CA	LCULATION (continue®)C////0/ <sub>00V</sub>	Gentar
The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge	3. AD	FEE CALCULATION (continue B)Chnology (				
indicated fees and credit any over payments to:	Large	Entity	Small	Entity		
Deposit Account Number: 09-0466	Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
Deposit Account Name: IBM CORPORATION	1051	130	2051		Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
Charge Any Additional Charge the Issue Fee	1052	50	2052	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
Fee Required Under In 37 CFR at the Mailing 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17 of the Notice of Allowance	1053	130	2053	130	Non-English specification	
or or the analysis	1812	2520	1812	2520	For filing a request for reexamination	
2. Payment Enclosed:	1804	920*	1804	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
☐ Check ☐ Money Order ☐ Other	1805	1840*	1805	1840 <b>*</b>	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
FEE CALCULATION	1251	110	2251	55	Extension for reply within first month	
1. FILING FEE	1252	420	2252	210	Extension for reply within second month	
i. Hemore	1253	950	2253	475	Extension for reply within third month	
Large Entity Small Entity	1254	1480	2254	740	Extension for reply within fourth month	
Fee Fee Fee Fee Description Fee Paid	1 1255	2010	2255	1005	Extension for reply within fifth month	
Code (\$) Code (\$)	1401	330	2401	165	Notice of Appeal	
1001 770 2001 385 Utility filing fee	1402	330	2402	165	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	330
1002 340 2002 170 Design filing fee	1403	290	2403	145	Request for oral hearing	
1003 530 2003 265 Plant filing fee	1451	1510	1451	1510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
1004 770 2004 385 Reissue filing fee	1452	110	2452	55	Petition to revive - intentional	
1005 160 2005 80 Provisional filing fee	1453	1330	2453	665	Petition to revive - unintentional	
SUBTOTAL (1) \$0	1501	1330	2501	665	Utility issue fee	
2. CLAIMS Fee from	1502	480	2502	240	Design issue fee	
Extra below Fee Paid	1503	640	2503	320	Plant issue fee	
Total Claims -20 = x 18 =	1460	130	1460	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
Ind. Claims -3 = x 86 =	1807	50	1807	50	Petitions related to provisional applications	
Multiple Dep. Claims 0 x 290 = 0	1806	180	1806	180	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	
Large Entity Small Entity	8021	40	8021	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
Fee Fee Fee Fee Description Code (\$) Code (\$)	1809	770	1809	385	Filling a submission after final rejection (37 CFR 1.129(a))	
1202 18 2202 9 Claims in excess of 20 1201 86 2201 43 Independent claims in excess of 3	1810	770	2810	385	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR 1.129(b))	
1203 290 2203 145 Multiple dependent claim	Other fe	e (specify)				
SUBTOTAL (2) \$ 0	*Reduce	d by Basic	Filing Fee	•	SUBTOTAL (3) \$	330

SUBMITTED BY		Complete (if applicable)			
Typed or Printed Name	Brian C. Kunzler	Reg. Number	38,527		
Signature	D- c/2	Date	Sep 27, 2004	Deposit Account User ID	

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